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BOWEN - SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

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PRACTICAL SYNOPSIS

PB

OF

English History

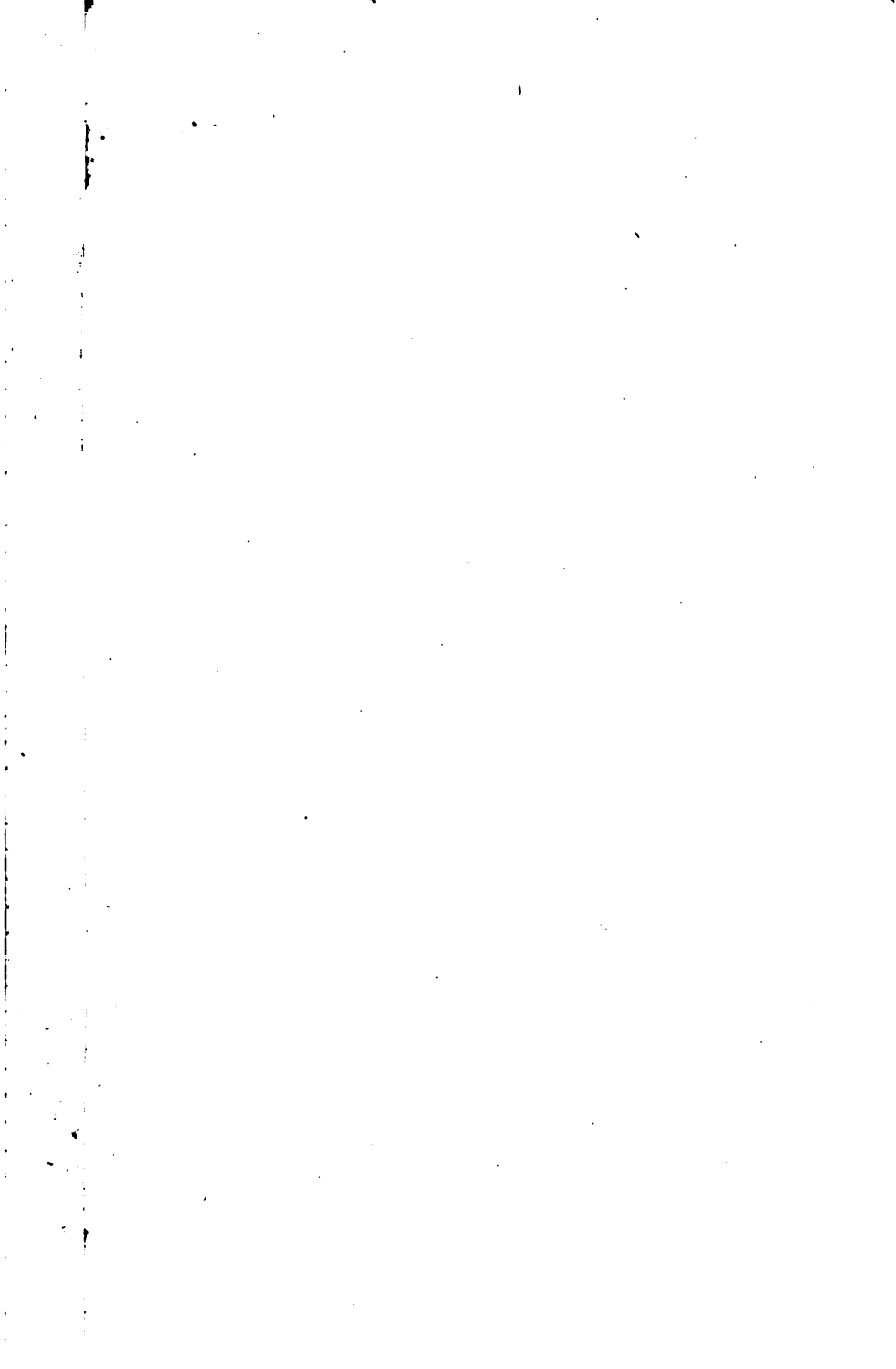
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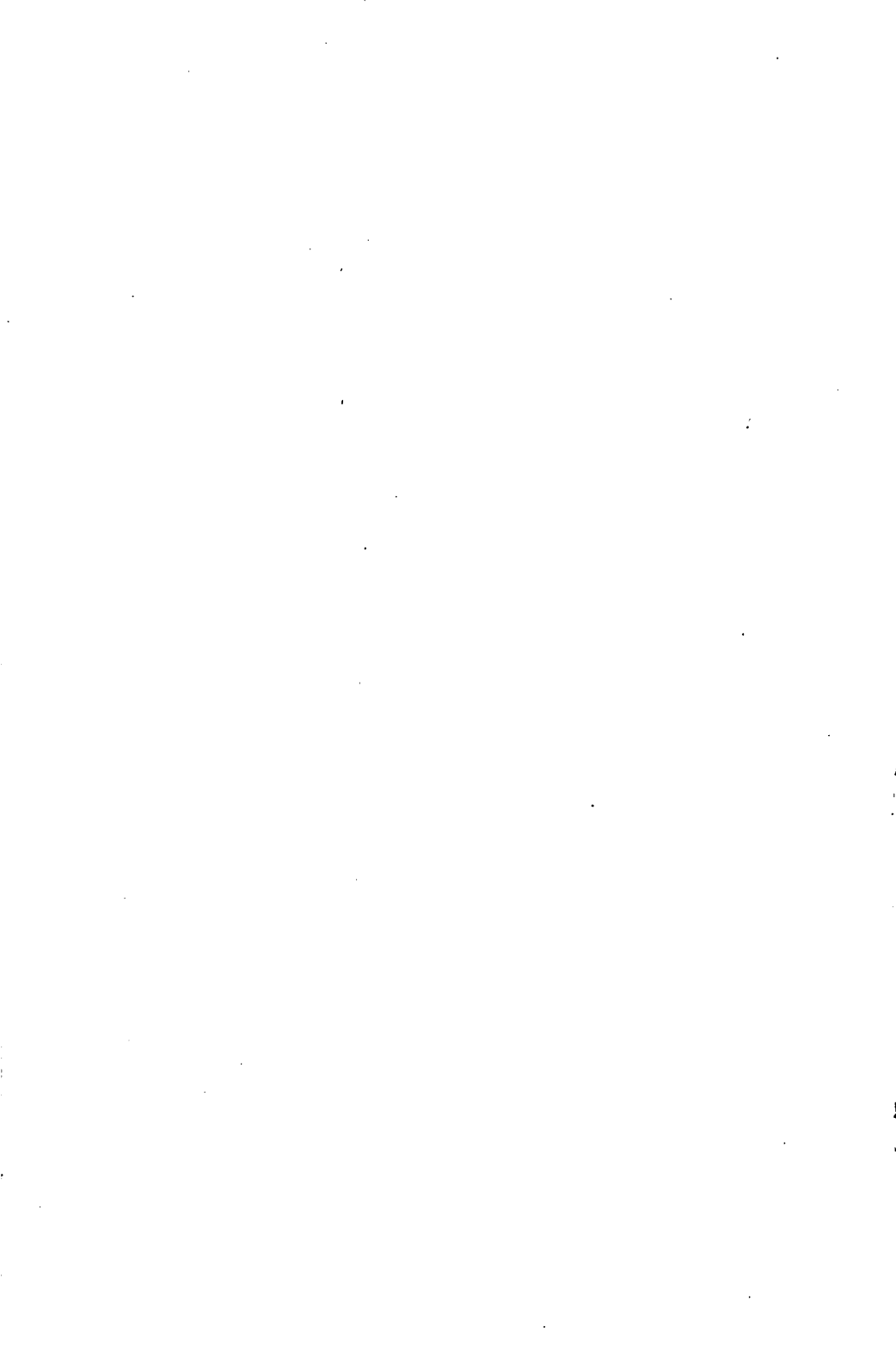
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A PRACTICAL SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

OR A GENERAL SUMMARY OF DATES AND EVENTS FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND CANDIDATES
FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS



BY ARTHUR BOWES
"

NEW EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED



LONDON:
GEORGE BELL AND SONS YORK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
1885

TO VINDU
ABBREVIATION

*The new Edition of this Manual has been carefully revised,
and the narrative of events brought down to the present time.*

A. B.

London, Jan., 1885.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CHARTS.

 before a Name indicates a Crowned Head.

b. born.

= married to.

s. p. died childless.

ob. vit. pat. died during the father's lifetime.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF English History.

PART I. (B.C. 54 TO A.D. 1066.)

FROM THE ROMAN TO THE NORMAN INVASION.

ENGLAND was anciently peopled by barbarous tribes. Conquered by the ROMANS about the time of our Saviour's birth, it was gradually civilized and Christianized. About A.D. 426 the ROMANS quitted the island, and

The BRITONS were driven out of the best of the land by

The SAXONS; who were invaded by

The DANES; and both were finally crushed by

The NORMANS. Hence came

The ENGLISH nation, which in course of time subdued

The WELSH (the descendants of the ancient Britons) and

The IRISH; and finally entered upon a union with

The SCOTS by the Accession of their King to the English throne in 1603, and the Act of Union in 1707. And since the Union with Ireland, in 1800, the whole Empire bears the title of "The UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND."

TO THE
AMERICAN

Genealogies of the Saxon and Danish Kings.

Saxon Line.

ÆGBERT, King of Wessex, 800;* and of England, 827. (Ancestor of Queen Victoria, and descended from Cerdic, first King of Wessex, who traces his origin back to WODIN or ODIN, "King of Men.")

Ethelwolf, 837.

Athelstane, K. of Kent, Sussex, and Essex, *ob. vit. pat.* **Æthelbald**, 858. K. during his father's lifetime, *s. p.* **Æthelbert**, 860, left heir by his father, *s. p.* **Æthelred I.** 866, killed in battle by the Danes. **Alfred the Great**, 871-2. **Edward I. the elder**, 900-1. *Elected by the Witanagemote.*

Ethelwald, claims the throne, slain 905.

Æthelstane, 925. The first styled "King of the Anglo-Saxons," or English, *s. p.*

Edmund I. 940-1, the Magnificent.

Edred, 946.

Edwy the Fair, 955, *s. p.*

Edgar the Peaceable, 958-9.

Danish Line.
Sweyn, King of Denmark and Norway, successfully invades England, 1013, dies.

Edward II. 975, the Martyr, *s. p.*

Æthelred II. the Unready, 979, driven out of England by Sweyn; returns and dies.

Canute the Great, sole monarch on the death of Edmund Ironsides, 1017.

Emma of Normandy, widow of Æthelred II.

Edmund Ironsides, 1016, recovered half the kingdom from the Danes. Is killed soon after. See DANISH LINE.

Edward III. 1042, the Confessor, in whom the Saxon Line is restored on his half-brother Hardicanute's death.

Sweyn, King of Norway.

Harold Harefoot, 1036, *s. p.*

Hardicanute, 1040, (also K. of Denmark,) *s. p.*

Edward the Outlaw, died before his uncle, 1057.

Harold II. 1066, (son of Earl Godwin, and brother-in-law of Edward III.) takes the crown. Killed at *Hastings*.†

Edgar Atheling, rightful heir of the Saxon Line, *s. p.*

Margaret, (from whom descends James I. of England,) on her brother's death became sole heir of the SAXON LINE. (See p. 6.)

* The date after a monarch's name is that of his *Accession*.

† Harold was the only Saxon king not of the royal blood of Cerdic.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THIS PERIOD.

THE Romans under Julius Cæsar invade Britain, A.D. B.C. 55 and 54. Again during the reign of the Emperor Claudius	43
The Romans quit Britain	426
The Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa (according to tradition), invited by King Vortigern to assist him against the Picts and Scots, about	450

They attack and drive the Britons out of all the land except Cornwall, Wales, and Cumberland. (Some fled to Armorica, in France, which from them took the name of Britany.) The inhabitants of Wales still speak the language of the ancient Britons.

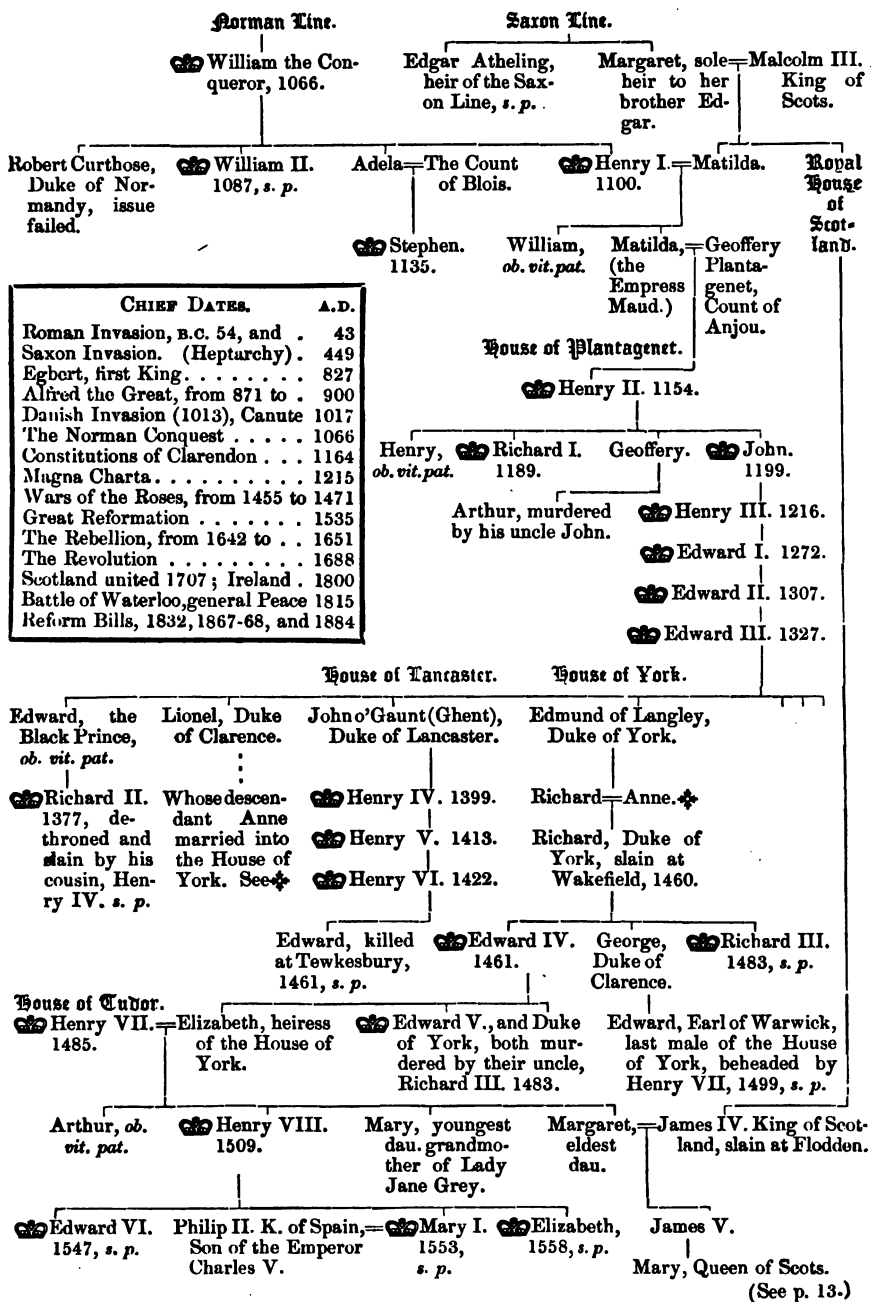
The Saxons settle in England, and gradually establish the Heptarchy (or "Seven Kingdoms"). See Page 28.

These seven nations had always a recognized head, styled Bretwalda, i.e. "Wielder of the Britons," to lead them in cases of emergency and common danger. "The Witanagemote" was the supreme national assembly of the Anglo-Saxons, and is perhaps the germ of our Parliaments.

The famous British hero, King Arthur, flourishes. Arthurian Romance has obscured his story. Killed about	542
St. Augustine, a Romish Monk, converts the Saxons and re-introduces Christianity into England, about	596
The "Venerable" Bede, the great scholar and historian of Saxon times, born about 673, dies	735
Egbert (a contemporary of Charlemagne), King of Wessex, 800, and King of Saxon England	827
The immortal Alfred, warrior, legislator, and poet, vanquishes the Danes. Reigns from 872 to	901
Athelstane, the greatest prince in Europe of his age, beats the Scots and Danes :—first real King of England	925
The Danish Invasion under Sweyn, 1013, Canute the Great becomes King, 1017. This ended a war which had lasted more than 200 years. (<i>Danish Line</i> , see p. 4)	1017
The Saxon line restored in Edward III., called the Confessor, (see p. 4)	1042

[William, Duke of Normandy, claiming to be Edward's heir, invades England, defeats and kills Harold, and usurps the crown from Edgar Atheling, then only fourteen years old.]

Genealogy of the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor Lines.



PART II. (1066 to 1603.)

FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO THE ACCESSION
OF THE STUARTS.

1066. **WILLIAM I.** (*The Conqueror*), beats Harold at *Hastings* and seizes the crown. Lays waste a large tract of the country north of the Humber, 1070. Introduces the feudal system and laws in Norman-French. Curfew bell. Domesday book. New Forest made. Dies of an injury received on horseback at the burning of Mantes in Normandy.
1087. **WILLIAM II.** (*Rufus*), pays his brother Robert 10,000 marks for his duchy of Normandy, to enable him to go to the first crusade, 1096. Westminster Hall built, and the Tower completed. Slain by Sir Walter Tyrrel while hunting in the New Forest. Goodwin Sands overflowed.
1100. **HENRY I.** (*Beau-Clerc*), marries Matilda, daughter of the King of Scots, and niece of Edgar Atheling. Defeats his brother Robert at *Tynchebray* in Normandy, and imprisons him twenty-eight years in Cardiff Castle. His only son, William, drowned on his passage from Normandy, 1120. Dies from eating lampreys, leaving his daughter Matilda or Maud (widow of the Emperor of Germany and wife of Geoffery Plantagenet, Count of Anjou) the right of succession.
1135. **STEPHEN** (*of Blois*), grandson of William the Conqueror, by his daughter Adela, usurps the throne. Defeats David, King of Scots, at "the Battle of the *Standard*," 1138. Civil wars throughout his reign, with the Empress Maud, during which he is taken prisoner, and exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, natural son of the late King. Treaty, at Wallingford, Berkshire, 1153, with Henry (Maud's son by Geoffery), that after Stephen's death the crown should go to Henry.

House of Plantagenet.

1154. HENRY II. (*Fitz-Empress*), one of our wisest and greatest monarchs. Gains, either by inheritance, marriage, or conquest, more than a third part of France. Conquers Ireland,* and makes Wales pay tribute. Quarrels with the Clergy—the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164—Thomas-a-Becket murdered, 1170. Henry's latter years are embittered by the misconduct of his four sons, Henry, Richard, Geoffery, and John.
1189. RICHARD I. (*Cœur-de-Lion*), a great warrior: goes to the Holy Land and fights with the Sultan Saladin. On his return taken prisoner by Leopold, Duke of Austria, and ransomed by his subjects. Killed by a bolt from a cross-bow whilst besieging the Castle of Chaluz.
1199. JOHN (*Sans Terre*), a coward and a tyrant. Murders his nephew Arthur, rightful heir to the crown. Loses his possessions in France; and pays homage to the Pope for England. Signs MAGNA CHARTA at Runnymede, 1215. Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury.
1216. HENRY III. (*of Winchester*), guided during his minority by the wise Earl of Pembroke. A weak Prince, governed by foreign favourites. War with the Barons. Taken prisoner, at the battle of *Lewes*, by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, as is also his son, 1264. Prince Edward escapes; defeats and kills Leicester at *Evesham*, 1265, and restores his father. Edward goes to the last crusade. In this reign Parliaments first firmly established.
1272. EDWARD I. (*Long-shanks*), brave but cruel. In the Holy Land when his father dies. Conquers and kills Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; slays the bards, and makes his son Prince of Wales, 1283-4. Wars throughout his reign with the Scots, under Wallace, Baliol, and Bruce. Makes many wise laws, hence termed the English Justinian.
1307. EDWARD II. (*of Caernarvon*), a weak prince, ruled by his favourites, Gaveston and the De Spencers. Terribly

* Under sanction of Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman ever made Pope), Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, invaded Ireland, 1171-2.

- defeated by the Scots under Bruce at *Bannockburn*, 1314. Cruelly murdered at Berkeley Castle by order of his wife, Isabella of France, and her paramour, Mortimer. Greatest Earthquake ever known in England, 1318.
1327. EDWARD III. (*of Windsor*), great and warlike. Beats the Scots at *Halidon Hill*, 1333. In 1337 lays claim to the throne of France in right of his mother, Isabella, and makes many campaigns. In 1346 ravages France up to the gates of Paris, and in his retreat gains the famous victory of *Cressy*.* Cannon first used. Queen Philippa beats the Scots at *Neville's Cross*, 1346, taking King David Bruce prisoner. *The Siege of Calais*, 1347. The dreadful pestilence called "*the Black Death*" begins in Europe, 1348. The Black Prince totally defeats the French at the glorious battle of *Poitiers*,* 1356, and takes their king, John, prisoner. Order of the Garter instituted 1350.
1377. RICHARD II. (*of Bordeaux*), son of the Black Prince; thoughtless but brave. Suppresses the revolt of Wat Tyler, 1381. Banishes his cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, son of John o'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Bolingbroke returns, deposes, and afterwards kills him. Wickliffe the Reformer died, 1384: he first translated the Bible into English; his followers were called Lollards. Chaucer, the father of English Poetry, died, 1400.

House of Lancaster.

1399. HENRY IV. (*Bolingbroke*), a bad man, but a wise and prudent King. Persecutes the Lollards. Suppresses the insurrection of Harry Hotspur and Owen Glendower, at the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, 1403. Unjustly detains the Scotch Prince, James, prisoner.
1413. HENRY V. (*of Monmouth*), reforms his former bad habits and becomes one of our greatest kings. Also persecutes the Lollards (chief martyr, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham). Makes war with France, and beats Charles VI. at the celebrated battle of *Agincourt*,* 1415. The Treaty of Troyes; marries Catherine of France, and

* *Cressy*, *Poitiers*, and *Agincourt* are illustrious as three of the proudest instances of English valour, being gained in each instance against fearful odds.

dies. [Catherine afterwards married Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.] Streets first lighted.

1422. HENRY VI. (*of Windsor*), comes to the throne when an infant. Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford regents. Crowned at Paris, 1431. All France, which his father had conquered, is lost: chiefly through the bravery of the "Maid of Orleans." Jack Cade's revolt, 1450.

CIVIL WARS OF "THE ROSES," * from 1455 to 1471.

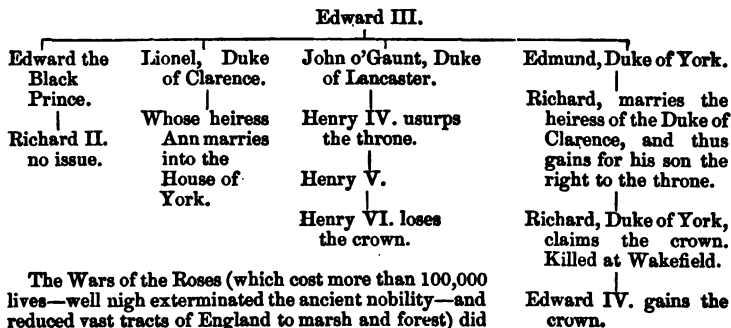
Richard, Duke of York, claiming the throne, defeats and takes Henry prisoner at *St. Albans*, 1455, and is declared Protector. Henry's wife, Margaret of Anjou, kills Richard at the battle of *Wakefield*, 1460, and defeats the Earl of Warwick (surnamed "the King-maker") at the second battle of *St. Albans*, 1461, and Henry is released. Edward, eldest son of the slain Duke, is then proclaimed King, 1461, deposes Henry, and totally defeats Margaret, at *Towton*, 1461, in Yorkshire, with vast slaughter. He beats Margaret and the Scots at *Hexham*, 1463. Marries Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, 1464. Warwick changes sides, restores old King Henry, and obliges Edward to flee to Holland. He returns, kills Warwick at the battle of *Barnet*, 1471, and, after a desperate fight, takes Margaret and her only son, Prince Edward, prisoner at *Tewkesbury*, 1471; the young Prince murdered in cold blood after the battle. King Henry supposed to be murdered in the Tower in 1471, ten years after he had been deposed.

House of York.

1461. EDWARD IV. one of our most vicious kings; for, though brave, he was licentious and exceedingly cruel. Chief events of the first part of his reign already detailed: the rest occupied by his quarrels with his brothers, and the jealousies excited amongst the nobles by the promotion of his wife's relations. Murders his brother Clarence and hides the body in a butt of Malmsey

* *Red Rose*, the House of Lancaster—*White Rose*, the House of York.

RELATIVE CLAIMS OF THE TWO HOUSES.



wine, 1478. Dies of intemperance. Printing introduced by Caxton, 1473.

1483. EDWARD V. thirteen years old when he comes to the throne. Smothered with his brother, the young Duke of York, after a reign of two months, by their uncle the Duke of Gloucester, who becomes king.
1483. RICHARD III. (*Crook-back*), murders the young princes in the Tower. Kills Hastings and many other nobles. Beheads Buckingham for conspiring in favour of the Earl of Richmond. Loses his only son, Edward, 1484. Slain at *Bosworth-field*, 1485, fighting bravely.

House of Tudor.

1485. HENRY VII. (*of Richmond*), descended, on his father's side, from Owen Tudor, and illegitimately on his mother's from John o'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and heiress of the House of York. This union, the defeat of the revolts of Lambert Simnel,* and of Perkin Warbeck,† and the beheading of the young Earl of Warwick (Clarence's son), by extinguishing the hopes of the Yorkists, finally end the contest between the two Houses. The "Sweating Sickness," 1485. Plague, 1500. Loses his eldest son, Prince Arthur, 1502. By his wise laws represses the overgrown power of the clergy and nobility; restores industry and subordination; and encourages agriculture and commerce. Is for this sometimes called "the Solomon." Was very avaricious. Discovery of America by Columbus, 1492. Star Chamber formed.
1509. HENRY VIII. heir of both the Houses. Executes Empson and Dudley, his father's spies or "informers." The French beaten at the "*Battle of Spurs*," 1513. James IV. of Scotland and most of his nobles slain at *Flodden*, 1513. Peace with France ("*Field of the Cloth of Gold*"), 1514. Henry is called "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope for writing a book against Luther the Reformer. Divorces his wife, Queen Catharine of Aragon (widow of his brother Arthur), and finally discards Cardinal Wolsey for delaying the trial. Separates from the Church of Rome for the

* Crushed at the battle of *Stoke*, 1487.

† Hanged in 1490.

same reason. THE GREAT REFORMATION, 1535. The Bible translated into English by Coverdale and Tyndale, 1536. Suppresses the monasteries, and takes possession of the Church property. Becomes very tyrannical and brutal, and dies after having married six wives:—two he beheaded, two he divorced, one died, and one survived him.

1547. EDWARD VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. Only nine years old when his father dies. The Duke of Somerset becomes Protector, is afterwards beheaded, and the Duke of Northumberland takes his place. During this reign the Protestant religion spreads rapidly; divine service is universally performed in English, and the Litany and Homilies drawn up. Edward dies (of consumption) a minor, and Lady Jane Grey is proclaimed Queen by Northumberland. Christ's Hospital founded.


1553. MARY I. (*the Bloody*), daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Aragon. Marries Philip King of Spain, and restores the Catholic religion. Beheads Northumberland and Lady Jane Grey. Persecutes the Protestants, and burns three hundred of them, among whom were Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. Dies of vexation at the loss of Calais, hated by her husband and subjects.


1558. ELIZABETH (*Good Queen Bess*), daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. Restores the Protestant religion. Encourages the arts, trade, and manufactures. Was a very great queen, but ruled very arbitrarily. 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh founds the colony of Virginia; he introduces tobacco and potatoes. Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587. Defeat of the famous *Spanish Armada*, 1588, by the English admirals, Lord Howard of Effingham, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher. The age of Spenser and Shakspeare. First Newspaper. Tea imported by the Dutch. East India Company established, 1600. Beheads her favourite, Lord Essex, 1601.




Genealogical Chart of the Houses of Stuart and Brunswick.






House of Stuart.

MARY, Queen of Scots. (See p. 6.)

 James I. of England, 1603, and VI. of Scotland (1567).

Henry, ob.  Charles I. the Martyr, 1625. Frederick, Count Palatine and King of Bohemia. Elizabeth, had seven sons and four daughters. **Protestant House of Brunswick.**

 Charles II. 1660, *s. p.*  Mary II. 1689, *s. p.*  James II. 1685. Henrietta, married to the Duke of Orleans. Charles, Duke of Bavaria, Count Palatine. Rupert, so famous in the Civil Wars, *s. p.* Edward, also Count Palatine. Sophia, youngest child. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, and Elector of Hanover.


 William III. Prince of Orange, 1689.  Mary II. 1689, *s. p.*  Anne, 1702, her children all died young. James Francis Edward, "the Pretender," died, 1765. [from whom the Houses of Sardinia, Orleans, Bourbon, Salm, &c.] All these elder branches excluded as ROMAN CATHOLICS.  George I. 1714.  George II. 1727.



The male line excluded as *Papists* by the law of Succession, and the Crown settled on Sophia, youngest, but only *Protestant* child of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.
(See HOUSE of BRUNSWICK.)

Charles James Edward, "the young Pretender," died, 1788, *s. p.*


Henry Cardinal de York, died, 1807, *s. p.*

Frederick, Prince of Wales, ob. *vit. pat.*

 George III. 1760.

 George IV. 1820. Duke of York, died, 1827, *s. p.*  William IV. 1830, Duke of Clarence, two daughters, died young. Duke of Kent, died, 1820. Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, died, 1851. Duke of Sussex, died, 1843, *s. p.* Duke of Cambridge, died, 1850.

Princess Charlotte of Wales, died in childbed, 1817, *s. p.* Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of Belgium.

 VICTORIA, 1837.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, died, 1861.

George, King of Hanover. †

George, Duke of Cambridge.

Two daughters.

Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841. Alice, born 1843, d. 1878. Alfred, born Aug. 6, 1844. Helena, born May 25, 1846. Louise, born Mar. 18, 1848. Arthur, born May 1, 1850. Leopold, born 1853, d. 1884. Beatrice, born Apr. 14, 1857.

CHIEF DATES IN PART III.

House of Stuart,DESCENDED FROM MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF
HENRY VII.

JAMES I. of England, VI. of Scotland	1603
CHARLES I. the Martyr	1625
Civil Wars from 1642 to 1651.	
Charles beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.	
THE COMMONWEALTH (Kingly Power and House of Lords abolished)	1649
CROMWELL, Lord Protector (a Military Despotism)	1653
CHARLES II. (the Restoration)	1660
The Great Plague	1665
Great Fire of London	1666
JAMES II.	1685
The Revolution	1688
WILLIAM III. of Orange, and MARY II.	1689
Mary dies and William reigns alone	1694
ANNE.—War of the Spanish Succession	1702
Marlborough wins Blenheim	1704
Gibraltar taken	1705
Union with Scotland	1707
St. Paul's finished	1710
Peace at Utrecht	1713

House of Brunswick,DESCENDED FROM ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER
OF JAMES I.

GEORGE I., Elector of Hanover	1714
First rising of the Scots under the Earl of Mar in favour of the Pretender	1715
GEORGE II.	1727
The Great Scotch Rebellion under the young Pretender—battle of Culloden	1745

Fred. Prince of Wales, dies	1750
The New Style introduced	1752
"Seven Years' war" begins	1756
GEORGE III.	1760
Conquest of Canada	1760
American War from 1775 to 1783	
The French Revolution begins; 1789 war with Revolutionary France from 1793 to	1802
Union with Ireland	1800
War with Napoleon Buonaparte, Consul, and afterwards Emperor of France; 1803 and Peninsular War from 1808 to	1814
The Kings of France restored, and Napoleon sent to Elba	1814
Slave Trade abolished	1807
"The 100 days." Battle of Waterloo. The Allies enter Paris. The Bourbons again restored; Napoleon imprisoned for life at St. Helena.	
General Peace	1815
Queen Victoria born	1819
GEORGE IV.	1820
Cato Street conspiracy	1820
Catholic Emancipation	1829
WILLIAM IV.	1830
Reform Bill	1832
Abolition of Slavery	1834
VICTORIA	1837
Marries Prince Albert	1840
Corn Laws repealed	1846
Duke of Wellington died	1852
Russian War, from 1853 to	1856
Indian Mutiny, 1857 and	1858
Prince Albert dies, Dec. 14	1861
Reform Bills, 1867-68 and	1884
Irish Church disestablished	1869

PART III. (1603 TO 1884.)

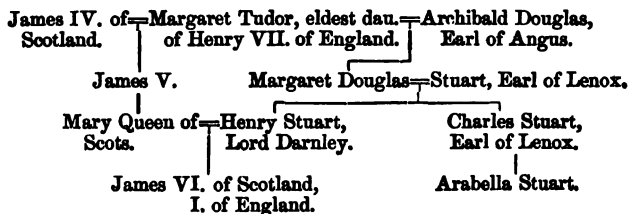
FROM JAMES I. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

House of Stuart.

DESCENDED FROM MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF HENRY VII.

1603. JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland. A pedant. Gunpowder-plot, 1605. Executes Sir Walter Raleigh for conspiring to place Lady Arabella Stuart* on the throne. The authorized Bible produced, 1607-11. In 1612 loses his eldest son, Henry, a most talented, virtuous, and amiable prince. A peaceful but puerile reign.
1625. CHARLES I. a good man, but a mistaken king. Tries to reign without a Parliament. Lord Strafford beheaded. The Irish Papists rise and massacre forty thousand Protestants, 1641. The CIVIL WARS, 1642 to 1651. The Royal Standard first raised at Nottingham; first battle at *Edge Hill*, 1642,—indecisive: many others follow. The Royalists were termed "Cavaliers," the Parliamentarians "Roundheads." Two distinguished men fell early in this contest—Lord Falkland, killed at *Newbury*, on the one side—John Hampden, in a skirmish near Oxford, on the other—both in 1643. Prince Rupert (the king's nephew) is defeated at *Marston Moor*, 1644, chiefly through Cromwell. Charles is totally defeated by Cromwell at *Naseby*, 1645; takes refuge with the Scotch army at Newark; they give

* RELATIVE CLAIMS OF KING JAMES AND HIS COUSIN ARABELLA STUART.



him up to the English, 1647, by whom he is tried, and ultimately beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649; Hampden's "Ship money" trial, 1637.

1649. **THE COMMONWEALTH.** Kingly power and House of Lords abolished. The great Marquis of Montrose, after long upholding the royal cause in Scotland, is betrayed and executed there. Cromwell storms Drogheda and quells the Irish Royalists, 1649. The Scots set up young Charles, and under General Leslie are defeated at *Dunbar*, 1650. Prince Charles is totally defeated by Cromwell at *Worcester*; hides in an oak and escapes abroad, 1651. Royal Society established 1650.
1653. **CROMWELL.** A military despotism. Turns out the Rump Parliament, locks the doors and becomes Lord Protector. Great sea-fights between Blake and the Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp. Cromwell dies, September 3, 1658; his son, Richard, succeeds, but soon after resigns. The Rump Parliament revives. Milton lived during this period.
1660. **CHARLES II.** profligate and witty. Restored by General Monk, who is created Duke of Albemarle, The Great Plague, 1665, and the **GREAT FIRE OF LONDON**, 1666. Sea-fights between the English, under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch, under the younger Van Tromp and De Ruyter. Pretended "Popish Plot" disclosed by Titus Oates, 1678. "The Rye-House Plot," for which William Lord Russell, and Algernon Sidney, are executed. Standing army begun. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
1685. **JAMES II.** A bigot. Openly declares himself a Papist. The Duke of Argyle rebels in Scotland, and is executed. The Duke of Monmouth (natural son of Charles II.) lands at Weymouth, and claims the kingdom; he is defeated at *Sedgemoor*, taken, and beheaded, 1685. Colonel Kirke and Judge Jefferies exercise horrid cruelties on the rebels. The Seven Bishops imprisoned in the Tower, 1688. The Prince of Orange (James's nephew and son-in-law) being invited to the throne, lands at Tor Bay; and James, abandoned by every one, even his own children, escapes to France. These events culminate in **THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION**, 1688.
1689. **WILLIAM III.** (*of Orange*), and **MARY II.** The

British Constitution settled by the "Bill of Rights." James trying to regain his throne, is beaten by William at the *Battle of the Boyne*, 1690 ; in Scotland, Viscount Dundee is killed after winning the battle of *Killiecrankie*, 1689. The Massacre of Glencoe, 1692. War with France. *National Debt begins*. Bank of England founded, 1694.

1694. Queen Mary dies of small-pox, and William reigns alone. The last of Princess Anne's children being dead, the crown is settled on the Protestant descendants of Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I. William dies of a fall from his horse.
1702. ANNE. The "War of the Spanish Succession," England, Germany, and Holland, against France and Spain. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene win *Blenheim*, 1704. The Earl of Peterborough fights in Spain, and takes Barcelona, 1704. *Gibraltar* taken by Sir George Rooke, 1705. Marlborough wins *Ramillies*, 1706 ; *Oudenarde*, 1708 ; and *Malplaquet*, 1709. THE UNION WITH SCOTLAND, 1707. St. Paul's Cathedral finished in 1710, by Sir Christopher Wren. The Peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Augustan Age of English Literature—Swift, Dryden, Addison, Steele, Pope.

The House of Brunswick.

DESCENDED FROM ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JAMES I.

1714. GEORGE I. (*Elector of Hanover*), comes to the throne in right of his mother, the Princess Sophia. The Scots, under the Earl of Mar, rise in favour of the Pretender in 1715, and are beaten at *Sheriff Muir*, and the English rebels are defeated the same day at *Preston* ; Lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir are beheaded. The "South-Sea Scheme" ruins thousands, 1720. Sir Robert Walpole for 22 years prime minister. Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation dissolved 1717.
1727. GEORGE II. War with Spain. Admiral Vernon takes Portobello, fails at Cartagena. George beats the French at *Dettingen*, 1743 ; (this is the last battle in which a King of England fights in person.) The French, under Marshal Saxe, beat the English and

their Allies at *Fontenoy*, 1745. In 1745 occurs THE GREAT SCOTCH REBELLION, in favour of the young Pretender, who defeats Sir John Cope at *Preston Pans*, near Edinburgh; then, taking Carlisle, advances to Derby; but on retreating again into Scotland is totally defeated at *Culloden*, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. The Pretender escapes, after many hardships, to France. Of his adherents, three noblemen are beheaded, and seventy officers hanged. Admiral Anson beats the French, off *Cape Finisterre*, and Admiral Hawke does the same, off *Belle Isle*, in 1747. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 concludes the war, which had lasted nearly thirty years. Frederick, Prince of Wales, dies, 1750. The NEW STYLE introduced, 1752. Canal communication established 1758-59.

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR, 1756 to 1763.

Begins in consequence of France trying to take our colonies in India and North America from us. Admiral Byng shot for not fighting. The great Lord Clive lays the foundation of our power in India, and drives the French entirely out, winning the memorable battle of *Plassy* in 1757. Great conquests in North America from the French: General Wolfe storms "*The Heights of Abraham*," and takes *Quebec* from the Marquis Montcalm in 1759 (both these brave men are slain in the fight). In the same year the battle of *Minden* is won in Germany: Boscawen beats one French fleet, and Hawke another, off *Belle Isle*. In 1760 all Canada yields to Lord Amherst. George dies suddenly. The war continues till 1763, when, by the treaty signed at Paris, France cedes all her North American possessions, and is precluded from maintaining armed forces in India.

George the Third, 1760.

John Wilkes is expelled from the House of Commons for publishing "No. 45" of the *North Briton*, 1762. Watt's first Steam Engine made, 1763. Junius's Letters published, 1769.

THE AMERICAN WAR, from 1775 to 1783.

Originates in the New England States refusing to be taxed by the mother-country; at Boston they throw the taxed tea into the sea, and a Congress of Deputies for the Colonies meets at Philadelphia, 1774. In 1775 the first skirmish occurs at *Lexington*; battle of *Bunker's Hill*. 1776, the Colonies declare themselves independent. 1777, they appoint Washington their commander-in-chief; Burgoyne, the English General, takes *Ticonderoga*; surrenders at *Saratoga*. 1778, France aids the revolt; next year Spain and Holland do the same. Rodney's victories over the French and Spanish; unsuccessful *Siege of Gibraltar* by the Spanish (General Elliot baffling all their efforts), 1779-80-1-2. Lord Cornwallis surrenders, with his army, to Washington, 1782. Peace signed at Versailles with France and Spain, and the *Independence of the Colonies recognised*, 1783. They form a Republic under the name of "The United States of North America."

Warren Hastings impeached in 1787, tried from 1788 to 1795, and acquitted 1796. Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, and son of Hyder Ali, declares war in India, and is beaten by Lord Cornwallis and General Harris in 1792. The French Revolution begins in 1789; Louis XVI. beheaded in 1793, and England instantly declares war.

WAR WITH REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE from 1793 to 1802.

1794, Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June. Sir John Jervis beats the Spanish fleet off *Cape St. Vincent*, and is created Earl St. Vincent, 1797. Admiral Duncan defeats the Dutch Admiral, De Winter, and is created Viscount, 1797. Sir Horatio Nelson wins the famous "*Battle of the Nile*" over the French, 1798, and is made a Lord. *Seringapatam* taken by General Harris and Sir David Baird, and Tippoo killed, 1799. Same year, General Buonaparte repulsed by Sir Sidney Smith at the Siege of *Acre*. In 1801, the French are beaten at the battle of *Alexandria* by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who is killed there; and Lord Nelson destroys the Danish fleet at *Copenhagen*. The peace of Amiens concludes the war, and England restores her conquests, 1802.

Irish Insurrection, 1798. UNION WITH IRELAND, 1800.

War with Napoleon Buonaparte, Consul, afterwards Emperor of France, 1803. General Wellesley in India, wins the memorable battle of *Assaye*, 1803. Lord Nelson killed at the moment of victory, having totally destroyed the French and Spanish fleets, at the immortal sea-fight off *Trafalgar Bay*, 1805. Pitt, and his great rival, Fox, die, 1806. Sir John Stuart beats the French at *Maida* in Italy, 1806.

THE PENINSULAR WAR.

1808. Sir Arthur Wellesley lands in Portugal, beats Marshal Junot at *Vimeira*. Disgraceful "Convention of Cintra" by Sir Hew Dalrymple. Famous retreat of Sir John Moore from the north of Spain to the coast. He wins the Battle of *Corunna*, but is killed there, January, 1809.
1809. Marshal Soult invades Portugal, and takes Oporto, but is expelled by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who beats three Marshals at *Talavera*, and is created Viscount Wellington.
1810. Marshal Massena invades Portugal. Wellington retreats, beats him at *Busaco*; entrenches himself in the celebrated "Lines of Torres Vedras." (In England a jubilee is held to celebrate the fiftieth year of the sovereign's reign.)
1811. General Graham beats Marshal Victor at *Barossa*, near Cadiz. Beresford wins *Albuera* over Soult, and Wellington chases him through Portugal, and wins the battle of *Almeida*.
1812. Wellington, in spite of Marshal Marmont, storms *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajoz*; wins the splendid victory of *Salamanca*, and enters Madrid.
1813. Graham storms *St. Sebastian*. Wellington completely routs King Joseph Buonaparte and Marshal Jourdan at the famous battle of *Vittoria*: gains the "*battles of the Pyrenees*" over Soult, and enters France.
1814. Wellington in France, crosses the Adour, wins the battle of *Orthes*; storms *Toulouse*: The sortie of Bayonne: Peace. Buonaparte retains the title of Emperor, but is sent to Elba, and Louis XVIII. is made King of France.

1814. George Stephenson's first locomotive.

1815. "THE 100 DAYS," or return of Napoleon. The battle of WATERLOO, June 18th. The Allies enter Paris.

The Bourbons again restored, and Napoleon banished for life to St. Helena. GENERAL PEACE.

1816. Bombardment of *Algiers* by Admiral Lord Exmouth.

1817. Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of the Prince Regent, wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and heir-apparent to the throne, dies, to the universal grief of the nation. Soon after, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge marry. Queen Victoria born 1819.

George the Fourth, 1820.

(Had been Regent since 1811, in consequence of his father's derangement of mind.)

1820. The Cato Street Conspiracy ; Thistlewood and four of his accomplices executed for high treason. Queen Caroline's trial,—rejoicings at her acquittal. Riots at her funeral next year.

1821. Napoleon Buonaparte dies in captivity at St. Helena.

1824 to 1826. War in India with the Burmese, by which the East India Company acquire Arracan and Assam.

1825. A monetary crisis—many country banks fail.

1827. The Turkish navy annihilated at the "untoward" battle of *Navarino* by the English, Russian, and French fleets.

1828. The Test and Corporation Act repealed.

1829. The Catholic Emancipation Bill passed.

William the Fourth, 1830.

(Third son of George III. ; his elder brother the Duke of York died in 1827.)

1830. Liverpool and Manchester Railway (the *first* in England) opened. Revolution in France, Charles X. expelled, and Louis Philippe made "King of the French."

1831. The Cholera. New London Bridge opened.

1832. The Reform Bill passed.

1833. Eight Protestant Irish Bishoprics and two Archbishoprics suppressed.

1834. Abolition of slavery in all British possessions. The Municipal Corporation Reform. Houses of Parliament burnt ; since rebuilt with great splendour. The New Poor Law. East India Company's monopoly abolished.

Principal political characters of this and the succeeding reign:—
 Prime Ministers—Duke of Wellington, 1827 ; Earl Grey, 1830 ; Viscount Melbourne, 1834 and 1835 ; Sir Robert Peel, 1834 and 1841 ; Lord John Russell, 1846 ; Earl of Derby, 1852 and 1858 ; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852 ; Viscount Palmerston, 1855.—Lords Chancellor, Lyndhurst and Brougham.—The Irish Agitator Daniel O'Connell.

Victoria, 1837.

(Grand-daughter of George III. by his fourth son, the Duke of Kent, who died in 1820.)

By the laws of Hanover (the Salic law) no female can succeed, hence that Crown falls to the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

1837. Revolt of the French Canadians ; put down by Sir Francis Head in Upper, and Sir John Colburn in Lower Canada, 1838 : the two Provinces united, 1839. Chartist disturbances. Wheatstone's first Electric Telegraph.

1838. First steam voyage to America by the "Great Western."

1839. Photography discovered by Daguerre.

WAR WITH THE AFGHANS—1838 to 1842.

The Russians abetting Dost Mahomed at Herat, Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, determines to re-instate Shah-Soojah, and Gen. Keane overruns Cabul, 1839. Dost Mahomed is made prisoner, and the Shah placed on the throne—an English force being left to protect him. Akbar Khan, the son of Dost, carries on the war : the troops in Cabul are treacherously massacred ; but Gen. Sale's small garrison at Jellalabad gallantly holds out till a fresh army is sent to its relief by Lord Ellenborough, the successor of Lord Auckland, 1842. The English then take full revenge for their late disasters, destroy the strongest fortresses, and withdraw.

1840. Marriage of her Majesty with Prince Albert. The Penny Postage introduced. War with China on the Opium question lasts three years ; the Emperor is compelled to pay an indemnity, to open five ports, and to cede Hong-Kong. Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, backed by France, rebels against Turkey, but is forced by the English and Allies to sue for peace after the bombardment of Acre by Commodore Napier.

1841. Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9.

INDIA, 1842 to 1849. CONQUEST OF SCINDE AND OF THE PUNJAUB.

War with the Sikhs. The victory of Moodke costs us the life of the brave Sale, 1842. Peace. 1843, Lord Ellenborough reduces Gwalior, and is recalled.

The Ameers of Scinde conquered by Sir Charles Napier at *Meeanee*, and Scinde added to our Indian Empire. The Sikhs renew the war in 1845, without provocation; Lord Hardinge (then Sir Henry) being Governor-General: Sir Hugh Gough beats them at *Ferozeshah*, Sir Harry Smith at *Aliwal*, and Gough again totally at *Sobraon*. 1848, The war renewed: 1849, The siege of Mooltan; Lord Gough receives a check at *Chillianwallah*, but gains a decisive victory at *Goojerat*:—the whole of the Punjaub is then annexed.

1844. The Emperor of Russia and Louis Philippe visit England.

1846. The Corn Laws repealed. A famine in Ireland, from the loss of the staple food by the "potatoe-disease," is succeeded by a pestilence, and a great emigration of the lower orders. These combined causes reduce the population nearly two millions in four years.

1847. Kaffir War at the Cape of Good Hope.

1848. Revolution in France. Louis Philippe expelled and a Republic proclaimed. Similar disturbances throughout Europe: [attempted Chartist rising at home, suppressed without bloodshed by the prudent measures of the Duke of Wellington.] In Dec. Louis Napoleon becomes President; and afterwards [1852] makes himself Emperor of the French.

1850. The Pope issues a Bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. First Submarine Telegraph, (*Dover to Calais*). Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

1851. The Great Exhibition. Gold found in Australia.

1852. The Duke of Wellington, "the Hero of a hundred fights," dies Sept. 14, aged 83. Pegu gained from the Burmese.

WAR WITH RUSSIA, 1853 to 1856.

Russia's ambitious views on Turkey rouse the attention of Europe; and England and France arm on behalf of the latter: War is proclaimed. Prussia stands neutral, and Austria nearly so; but the Turks defend themselves gallantly on the Danube under Omer Pacha till the English and French arriving, transfer the seat of war to the Crimea. The troops suffer dreadfully from want, cold, and disease; but win immortal glory before Sebastopol—and Russia comes to terms. *Chief incidents*:—Defence of Silistria by the Turks. 1854, Odessa bombarded; the Baltic Fleet destroys Bomarsund. Sept. the Allies land at Eupatoria, and gain the battle of the *Alma*. Oct. begin the siege of Sebastopol; brilliant cavalry charge at *Balaklava*. Nov. 5, win the battle of *Inkermann*. 1855, The Czar Nicholas dies, March 2. 15,000 Sardinians join the Allies in the Crimea. Russians beaten at the *Tchernaya*. The City and the forts of the South side of Sebastopol fall; but Prince Gortschakoff still holds the North. Successes of Sir E. Lyons in the Sea of Azov. Cronstadt blockaded in the Baltic. In Asia Minor, Kars yields to famine after a fine defence by Gen. Williams, commanding the Turkish garrison. Lord Raglan, the English Commander-in-chief in the Crimea, dies, during the campaign, of anxiety and fatigue. 1856, Peace, March 30.

1856. War with Persia; Herat taken. In India, Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, annexes Oude; is succeeded by Lord Canning.

THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8.

1857. The Sepoys (*sipahis*), mainly recruited from the high Brahminical caste, and hitherto remarkable for their fidelity, on the pretext that their cartridges were greased with animal fat as an affront to their religion, burst into revolt:—incredible atrocities are perpetrated, and the whole province of Bengal becomes a scene of carnage. They spare neither age, sex, nor calling—proclaim the descendant of the Great Mogul Sovereign at Delhi—and, seizing on treasure, arms, and ammunition, avow their intention to drive the English out of India. The heroic conduct of the unprepared and astonished Britons, at isolated spots, in the midst of disaster, despair, and death, will ever form a glorious page in our history. This firmness proves the first element of success. The Governor-General, Lord Canning, proves equal to his post and the emergency; the Hindoo population and the chief Native Princes remain faithful—the other provinces do not join the rebels; the tide turns, and, rallying from their surprise, the English gradually make head against their foes. Gen. Havelock particularly distinguishes himself in his attempts to rescue the garrison of Lucknow, in which, after gaining nine engagements, he is successful: Delhi is stormed by Gen. Wilson; other great names are those of the two Lawrences and Gen. Outram.

1858. In the meantime the mother country had roused herself to the occasion, and, pouring in fresh troops, the rebellion is gradually trampled out by Sir Colin Campbell—Lord Clyde. The Government of India is transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, and on November 1, her most gracious Majesty is proclaimed “QUEEN OF INDIA, AND OF OUR COLONIES IN ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA.” Amongst the valuable lives this dreadful insurrection cost the country were—Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Henry Havelock, Capt. Sir Will. Peel, R.N., and Generals Neill and Nicholson. Its most dreadful incident is the atrocious massacre of the ladies and children, and other prisoners at Cawnpore (after surrender) by Nana Sahib.

1857. War with China:—1858, Canton taken. Lord Elgin gains great concessions. He also concludes a treaty with Japan, hitherto closed against all foreigners except the Dutch. Great commercial crisis in England and America—many disgraceful failures of merchants and joint-stock banks. Victoria Cross instituted.

1858. Jan. 25. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia. Jews admitted into Parliament. First Atlantic Telegraph.

1859. The Volunteer Movement commences.

1860. International Treaty of Commerce with France. Great Volunteer Reviews in London and Edinburgh. First voyage of “Great Eastern.”

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

1860, Dec. After the election of President Lincoln, the Southern part of the United States secedes from the Northern, elect Jefferson Davis as the president, and assume the title of “The Confederate States” (1861).

A long and sanguinary Civil War follows, which ultimately ends (1865) in the defeat and submission of the Confederates, and the consequent abolition of slavery throughout North America. England suffers much from the war; her cotton industries being paralyzed through the absence of raw material. In 1861 she is nearly involved in hostilities with the Federals through the seizure of two Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, an English mail-steamer.

1861. Death of Prince Albert—intense grief of the nation.

- Abolition of the paper duty. Post Office Savings Banks opened.
1862. A second great International Exhibition. The *Alabama*, a famous Confederate cruiser, built at Birkenhead. Lancashire Cotton famine.
1863. The Metropolitan "Underground" Railway opened. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
1864. Birth of Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales. Garibaldi visits England. The Fenian excitement begins in Ireland.
1865. Death of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cobden.
1866. Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland.
1867. Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed (Scotland and Ireland in 1868). The first ship passes through the Suez Canal.
1868. The Abyssinian War,—fall of Magdala.
1869. Disestablishment of the Irish Church. Hudson's Bay Territory acquired.
1870. The Franco-Prussian War,—neutrality of England. Arrival of the Empress Eugenie in England.
1871. Settlement by arbitration of the *Alabama* difficulty between England and the United States.
1872. First election by Ballot. Assassination of Lord Mayo by a fanatic in India.
1873. Napoleon III. dies at Chislehurst. Death of Livingstone. The Ashanti War.
1874. The Atlantic Cable successfully laid. Adherence of the government to the International Postal Union.
1875. The Prince of Wales visits India. Purchase of Suez Canal shares by the Government.
1876. Her Majesty assumes the title Empress of India. The Turkish-Servian War—Conference of Constantinople.
1877. Great debates on the Eastern Question. The Russo-Turkish War. Telephones first shown in London.
1878. Alarming famine in India. British fleet before Constantinople. The Berlin Congress. Death of the Princess Alice. War with the Afghans, 1878-1881.
1879. Disturbances in South Africa,—the Zulu War. Exhibitions of Electric lighting.
1880. War with the Boers of the Transvaal. Lord Beaconsfield dissolves Parliament.
1881. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Popularity of Manitoba as a field for emigration. Many agrarian outrages in Ireland.

1882. Channel Tunnel project checked. War with the Egyptian rebels closes with victory at Tel-el-Kebir. Parcels Post Bill passed.
1883. Frequency of dynamite plots. Great International Fisheries Exhibition in London. A peerage conferred upon the poet laureate Tennyson.
1884. Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, a talented and estimable prince. War in the Egyptian Soudan. Great International Health Exhibition in London. Agitation regarding the extension of the Franchise,—the new Reform Bill passed, enfranchising 2,000,000 county voters.

A TABLE OF

In this TABLE the Dates of Accession are in general the

House.	Monarch's Name.	Relation to last King.	Born.	Married.	Issue.	
					Sons.	Daus.
Norman Line.	William I.		1024	Matilda, of Flanders	4	6
	William II.	Son	1060		0	0
	Henry I.	Brother	1068	{ Matilda of Scotland Adeliza of Louvaine	{ 1 0	{ 1 0
	Stephen	Nephew	1104	Matilda of Boulogne	2	2
House of Plantagenet.	Henry II.	Cousin	1132	{ Eleanor of Guienne or Aquitaine	{ 5 3	{ 3 3
	Richard I.	Son	1157	Berengaria of Navarre	0	0
	John	Brother	1166	{ Aviza of Gloucester Isabella of Angoulême	{ 0 2	{ 0 3
	Henry III.	Son	1207	Eleanor of Provence	2	2†
	Edward I.	Son	1239	{ Eleanor of Castile Marguerite of France	{ 4 2	{ 9 1
	Edward II.	Son	1284	Isabella of France	2	2
	Edward III.	Son	1312	Philippa of Hainault	7	5
	Richard II.	Grandson	1366	{ Anne of Bohemia, and Is- abel of Valois	0	0
House of York, Lancaster.	Henry IV.	Cousin	1367	{ Mary of Hereford Joan of Navarre	{ 4 0	{ 2 0
	Henry V.	Son	1388	Catherine of Valois	1	0
	Henry VI.	Son	1421	Margaret of Anjou	1	0
	Edward IV.		1442	Elizabeth Woodville	3	7
	Edward V.	Son	1470		0	0
	Richard III.	Uncle.	1443	{ Anne of Warwick (widow of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.)	1	0
House of Tudor.	Henry VII.		1457	Elizabeth of York	2	2†
				{ Catherine of Aragon Anne Boleyn (beheaded). Jane Seymour (died in child-bed)	{ 2 0 1	{ 1 1 0
	Henry VIII.	Son	1491	{ Anne of Cleves (divorced). Catherine Howard (be- headed) Catherine Parr	{ 0 0 0	{ 0 0 0
	Edward VI.	Son	1537		0	0
	Mary I.	Sister	1516	Philip of Spain	0	0
	Elizabeth	Sister	1533		0	0
	James I.		1566	Anne of Denmark	2	3
	Charles I.	Son	1600	Henrietta of France	4	4
House of Stuart.	Charles II.	Son	1630	Catherine of Braganza	0	0
	James II.	Brother	1633	{ Anne Hyde Mary d'Este	{ 4 2	{ 4 3
	William III. and and	Nephew	1650	Mary Stuart, Queen of Eng- land		
	Mary II.	Daughter	1662	William of Orange, King of England	0	0
	Anne	Sister to Mary	1665	George of Denmark	2	4†
	George I.		1660	Sophia of Zell	1	1
House of Brunswick.	George II.	Son	1683	Wilhelmina of Anspach	3	5
	George III.	Grandson	1738	Charlotte of Mecklenburg	9	6
	George IV.	Son	1762	Caroline of Brunswick	0	1
	William IV.	Brother	1765	Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	0	2
	VICTORIA	Niece	1819	Albert of Saxe-Coburg	4	5

† Other children, who died young.

REFERENCE.

days of the preceding Monarch's Death or Dethronement.

Monarch's Name.	Came to the Throne.	Reigned Years.	Date of Death and Cause if not Natural.	Age.	Buried.	Century.
William I. . .	Oct. 14, 1066 . .	nearly 21	1087 Accident	63	Caen (Normandy)	} 11th.
William II. . .	Sept. 9, 1087 . .	nearly 13	1100 Shot	40	Winchester	
Henry I. . . .	Aug. 2, 1100 . .	.....35½	1135	67	Reading
Stephen	Dec. 1, 1135 . .	nearly 19	1154	50	Feversham (Kent)	} 12th.
Henry II. . . .	Oct. 25, 1154 . .	.....34½	1189	57	Fontevrault
Richard I. . .	July 6, 1189 . .	.....9½	1199 Shot	42	Fontevrault
John	April 6, 119917½	1216	49	Worcester	} 13th.
Henry III. . .	Oct. 19, 1216 . .	.....56	1272	64	Westminster
Edward I. . .	Nov. 16, 1272 . .	.....34½	1307	69	Westminster
Edward II. . .	July 7, 130719½	1327 Murdered . . .	43	Gloucester	} 14th.
Edward III. .	Jan 20, 1327 . .	.....50½	1377	64	Westminster
Richard II. . .	June 21, 1377 . .	.....22½	1400 Murdered . . .	33	Westminster
Henry IV. . .	Sept. 29, 139913½	1413	45	Canterbury	} 15th.
Henry V. . . .	March 20, 1413 .	.....9½	1422	33	Westminster
Henry VI. . .	Aug. 31, 1422 . .	.....38½	1471 Murdered . . .	49	Windsor
Edward IV. . .	March 4, 1461 . .	.....22	1483	41	Windsor
Edward V. . .	April 9, 1483 . .	.....½	1483 Murdered . . .	12	Not known
Richard III. .	{ June 22, or { 26, 1483. . }	.....2½	1485 Slain in battle.	42	Leicester
Henry VII. . .	Aug. 22, 148523½	1509	51	Westminster	} 16th.
Henry VIII. .	April 21, 1509 .	.....37½	1547	55	Windsor
Edward VI. . .	Jan 28, 1547 . .	.....6½	1553	15	Westminster
Mary I.	July 6, 15535½	1558	42	Westminster	} 17th.
Elizabeth . . .	Nov. 17, 1558 . .	.....44½	1603	69	Westminster
James I. . . .	March 24, 1603 .	.....22	1625	58	Westminster
Charles I. . . .	March 27, 1625 .	nearly 24	1649 Beheaded . . .	48	Windsor	
Charles II. . .	May 29, 1660 . .	.....§24½	1685	55	Westminster
James II. . . .	Feb. 6, 1685 . .	nearly 4½	1701 In exile	67	Paris	
William III. .	} { Feb. 13, 1689.13	1702 Accident	51	Westminster	} 18th.
and						
Mary II. . . .		nearly 6	1694	32	Westminster	
Anne	March 8, 1702 .	.....12½	1714	49	Westminster
George I. . . .	Aug. 1, 1714 . .	nearly 13	1727	67	Hanover	
George II. . .	June 11, 1727 . .	.....33½	1760	76	Westminster
George III. . .	Oct. 25, 176059½	1820	81	Windsor	} 19th.
George IV. . .	Jan. 29, 1820 . .	.....10½	1830	67	Windsor
William IV. .	June 26, 1830 . .	nearly 7	1837	71	Windsor	
VICTORIA . . .	June 20, 1837	

§ Or 36 years, counting from the death of his father.

|| Abdicated December 11, 1688.—Interregnum of two months.

The Heptarchy.

Kingdom of	Contained	Capital.	First King.	Founded.	Embraced Christianity.	Ended.
1. Kent	County of Kent	Canterbury	Hengist	457-8	598	823
2. Sussex	Sussex and Surrey	Chichester	Ella	491	686	700
3. Wessex	7 Western Counties	Winchester	Cerdic	519	636	1066
4. Essex	Essex, Middlesex, } & part of Herts }	London	Erchenwin	527	604	746
5. Northumbria Deira, and Bernicia.	Between Humber and Tyne	York	} Ida	547	628	792
6. East Anglia	Betwn. Tyne & Forth Camb. Suff. Norf. and Isle of Ely }	Bamborough		575	638	783
7. Mercia	16 Inland Counties & part of Herts. }	Leicester	Uffa	582-4	669	847

List of Anglo-Saxon and Danish Kings.

Monarch's Name.	Descent.	Began to Reign.	Died.	Reigned Years.
1. Egbert, King of Wessex, 800 . .	{ Descended from Cer- dic, 1st K. of Wessex	827	836 or 8	9
2. Ethelwolf		Son of Egbert	836-8	860	21 or 24
3. Ethelbald	} Sons of Ethelwolf . .	857	860	3
4. Ethelbert		860	866	6
5. Ethelred		866	871-2	5
6. Alfred the Great		871-2	900-1	29 or 30
7. Edward I. the Elder	Son of Alfred	900-1	925	24
8. Athelstan, 1st styled K. of Britain	} Sons of Edward	925	941	16
9. Edmund I. the Elder		941	946	5
10. Edred		946	955	9
11. Edwy		955	958-9	3 or 4
12. Edgar the Peaceable	Sons of Edmund	958-9	975	16 or 17
13. Edward II. the Martyr	} Sons of Edgar	975	978-9	3
14. Ethelred II. the Unready		978-9	1016	39
Invasion of Sweyn, King of Denmark and Norway		1013-14		
15. Edmund II. Ironsides	Son of Ethelred	1016	1017	1

DANISH KINGS.

16. Canute the Great.	Son of Sweyn	1017	1036	19
17. Harold I.	} Sons of Canute	1036	1040	4
18. Hardicanute		1040	1041-2	2

SAXON LINE RESTORED.

19. Edward III. the Confessor	{ Brother to Edmund Ironsides	1041-2	1066	24
20. Harold II. usurps the throne from Edgar Atheling. Slain at Hastings.	{ Son of Earl Godwin, and Brother-in-Law to Edward the Con- fessor.	1066	1066	

APPENDIX I.

Table of Proper Names for Question and Answer.

The Pupil to state all he knows of the Biography of each Individual.

Julius Cæsar.	Joan of Arc, "The Maid of Orleans."	John Hampden.
Hengist and Horsa.	Queen Margaret.	Prince Rupert.
Vortigern.	Richard, Duke of York.	Great Marquess of Montrose.
King Arthur.	Earl of Warwick, "The King-maker."	Cromwell.
St. Augustine.	Sir John Grey of Groby.	General Leslie.
Sweyn.	George, Duke of Clarence.	Milton.
St. Dunstan.	Caxton.	Blake.
Earl Godwin.	Lord Hastings.	Richard Cromwell.
Edgar Atheling.	Duke of Buckingham.	General Monk.
Robert (Curthorse).	Owen Tudor.	Van Tromp.
Sir Walter Tyrrel.	Elizabeth of York.	De Ruyter.
The Empress Maud.	Lambert Simnel.	Titus Oates.
Adela.	Perkin Warbeck.	William, Lord Russell.
David, King of Scots.	Earl of Warwick, Son of Clarence.	Algernon Sidney.
Earl of Gloucester.	Arthur Tudor.	Duke of Argyle.
Geoffery Plantagenet.	Columbus.	Duke of Monmouth.
Thomas-à-Becket.	Empson and Dudley.	The Seven Bishops.
Pope Adrian IV.	Luther.	Judge Jefferies.
Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.	Cardinal Wolsey.	Colonel Kirke.
Prince Arthur of Britany.	Coverdale and Tyndale.	Graham of Claverhouse, Lord Dundee.
Stephen Langton.	Duke of Somerset.	Elizabeth of Bohemia, Countess Palatine.
Earl of Pembroke.	Duke of Northumberland.	Sophia of Hanover.
Simon de Montfort.	Lady Jane Grey.	Duke of Marlborough.
Llewellyn and David of Wales.	Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer.	Earl of Peterborough.
Wallace.	Lord Howard of Effingham.	Sir George Rooke.
Baliol.	Drake.	Sir Christopher Wren.
Bruce.	Hawkins.	Swift.
Gaveston.	Frobisher.	Dryden.
The De Spencers.	Mary Queen of Scots.	Addison.
Mortimer.	Lord Essex.	Steele.
David Bruce.	Spenser.	Pope.
Queen Philippa.	Shakespeare.	Earl of Mar.
The Black Prince.	Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland.	The Pretender.
Wickliffe.	Sir Walter Raleigh.	Lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir.
John o'Gaunt.	Lady Arabella Stuart.	Sir Robert Walpole.
Wat Tyler.	Henry, Prince of Wales.	Hosier.
Chaucer.	Lord Strafford.	Vernon.
Hotspur.	Lord Falkland.	Marshal Saxe.
Owen Glendower.		The Chevalier St. George, "The young Pretender."
Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.		
John, Duke of Bedford.		

Duke of Cumberland.
 Fredk., Prince of Wales.
 Byng.
 Clive.
 Wolfe and Montcalm.
 Anson.
 Hawke.
 Boscawen.
 Lord Amherst.
 John Wilkes.
 Hyder Ali.
 James Watt.
 Warren Hastings.
 Tippoo Sahib.
 Washington.
 General Burgoyne.
 Elliot, Lord Heathfield.
 Lord Cornwallis.
 General Lord Harris.
 Lord Howe.
 Jervis (Earl St. Vincent).
 Duncan.
 De Winter.
 Nelson.
 Sir David Baird.
 Sir Sidney Smith.
 Abercrombie.
 Napoleon Buonaparte.
 Wellington.
 Pitt.
 Fox.
 Sir John Stuart.
 Marshal Junot.
 Sir Hew Dalrymple.
 Sir John Moore.
 Marshal Soult.

Marshal Massena.
 Graham, Lord Lynedoch.
 Marshal Victor.
 Marshal Marmont.
 Marshal Lord Beresford.
 Marshal Jourdon.
 George Stephenson.
 Lord Exmouth.
 Princess Charlotte.
 Prince Leopold.
 Thistlewood.
 Queen Caroline.
 Charles X. of France.
 Louis Philippe.
 Earl Grey.
 Viscount Melbourne.
 Sir Robert Peel.
 Lord John Russell.
 Lord Palmerston.
 Earl of Derby.
 Lord Lyndhurst.
 Lord Brougham.
 Daniel O'Connell.
 Sir Francis Head.
 Sir John Colburn.
 Daguerre.
 Dost Mahommed.
 Lord Auckland.
 Shah Soojah.
 General Lord Keane.
 Akbar Khan.
 Lord Ellenborough.
 Sir Robert Sala.
 Mehemet Ali.
 Commodore Napier.
 Gen. Sir Charles Napier.

Lord Hardinge.
 Lord Gough.
 Sir Harry Smith.
 Louis Napoleon.
 Lord Raglan.
 Omar Pacha.
 Nicholas (Czar of Russia).
 Prince Gortschakoff.
 Sir Edmund Lyons.
 Sir W. Williams of Kars.
 Lord Dalhousie.
 Lord Canning.
 Sir Hugh Wheeler.
 Sir Henry Havelock.
 Sir Archdale Wilson.
 Sir James Outram.
 Sir Henry Lawrence.
 Sir John Lawrence.
 Sir C. Campbell, Lt. Clyde.
 Sir William Peel.
 General Neill.
 General Nicholson.
 Nana Sahib.
 Lord Elgin.
 President Lincoln.
 Jefferson Davis.
 Albert, Prince Consort.
 Garibaldi.
 Richard Cobden.
 Lord Mayo.
 Dr. Livingstone.
 Princess Alice.
 Lord Beaconsfield.
 Tennyson.
 Duke of Albany.

APPENDIX II.

Table of Places for Questions and Answers in Geography.

The Battle-fields in *Italics*. Of these, besides pointing out the Place on the Map, the Pupil is to state between whom the Engagement was fought, and to give the date.

Hastings.
 Mans.
 The New Forest.
 Tynchebray.
 Goodwin Sands.

Cardiff.
 North Allerton (*Battle of the Standard*).
 Chaluz.
 Runnymede.

Lewes.
 Eresham.
 Bannockburn.
 Berkeley.
 Haidon Hill.

Cressy.
Neville's Cross.
Calais.
Poitiers.
Shrewsbury.
Agincourt.
Troyes.
Orleans.
St. Albans.
Wakefield.
Towton.
Hexham.
Barnet.
Tewksbury.
Bosworth.
Stoke.
Flodden.
Virginia.
Nottingham.
Edge Hill.
Newbury.
Oxford.
Marston Moor.
Naseby.
Drogheda.
Dunbar.
Worcester.
Sedgemoor.
The Boyne.
Killiecrankie.
Glencoe.
Blenheim.
Ramillies.
Oudenarde.
Malplaquet.
Barcelona.
Gibraltar.
Utrecht.
Sheriff Muir.
Preston.
Portobello.
Cartagena.
Dettingen.
Fontenoy.
Preston-Pans.
Carlisle.
Derby.
Culloden.
Cape Finisterre.

Belle-Isle.
Aix-la-Chapelle.
Plassy.
Heights of Abraham, at
Quebec.
Minden.
Versailles.
Boston, (N. E.)
Philadelphia, (N. E.)
Lexington.
Bunker's Hill.
Ticonderoga.
Saratoga.
Gibraltar.
The Mysore.
Cape St. Vincent.
Aboukir Bay, (The N.le.)
Seringapatam.
Acre.
Alexandria.
Copenhagen.
Amiens.
Assaye.
Trafalgar.
Maida.
Vimeira.
Cintra.
Corunna.
Oporto.
Talavera.
Busaco.
Torres Vedras.
Barossa.
Albuera.
Almeida.
Ciudad Rodrigo.
Badajoz.
Salamanca.
St. Sebastian.
Vittoria.
The Pyrenees.
The Adour.
Orthes.
Toulouse.
Bayonne.
Elba.
Waterloo.
St. Helena.
Algiers.

Birmah.
Arracan.
Assam.
Navarino.
Toronto, (Canada.)
Cabul.
Jellalabad.
The Scinde.
Gwalior.
Herat.
Cabul.
Hong Kong.
Acre.
Scinde.
Moodke.
Meenace.
Ferozeshah.
Aliwal.
Chillianwallah.
Sobraon.
Goojerat.
The Punjaub.
Cape of Good Hope.
Australia.
Pegu.
Silistria.
The Crimea.
Odessa.
Bomarsund
Eupatoria.
The Alma.
Sebastopol.
Balaklava.
Inkermann.
The Tchernaya.
Azov.
Cronstadt.
Kars.
Oude.
Delhi.
Lucknow.
Cawnpore.
Canton.
Japan.
Magdala.
Manitoba.
Zululand.
Tel-el-Kebir.
The Soudan.

APPENDIX III.

Table of Important Events; or Themes for more advanced Pupils.

State, in writing, all you know on the following Subjects.

The Invasion of the *Romans*—Under whom—How long they stayed—The Principal Characters of the Period—The Spread of Christianity and Civilization—The reason of their departure—Consequence to the Britons.

Invasion of the *Saxons*—Establishment of the Heptarchy.

Conversion of the Saxons—First Bishoprics, &c.

Fate of the *Native British*—Arthur—Wales—Britany—Cornwall—Language.

Wars of the Saxons and Danes—How ended—Chief Characters.

Harold's Claim to the Throne—William of Normandy's Claim, and History of the Conquest.

Who was the real *Saxon Heir*—His History—Was that line ever restored—When, and under whom—Was it not partially restored sooner.

The *Institutions* of William the Conqueror, and his treatment of the Saxons—Feudal System.

The *Crusades*—Mention their Origin, &c.; and enumerate the principal Crusades; effects on civilization.

The Civil Wars between Stephen and Maud.

The Constitutions of Clarendon.

The Conquest of *Ireland*—The state of that Island, then and since.

The Signing of *Magna Charta*—Its Consequences—Character of John—Real benefit to Britain of his loss of Normandy, &c. in France.

The Conquest of Wales by Edward III.—His Invasion of Scotland.

The Persecutions of the Lollards, or followers of Wickliffe, the First Reformer—Power of the Church of Rome at this period—Its Rise and Nature.

The Reformation, history of.

The Claim of Lady Jane Grey—That of the Stuarts, as heirs to the Tudors—Ditto as heirs to the Saxons—Who was Lady Arabella Stuart.

Narrative and Cause of the Civil Wars in Charles the First's time.

Reason of the Expulsion of James II.—Settlement of the Constitution by the "*Bill of Rights*."

The "War of the Spanish Succession"—Reason of—Chief Events—Issue.

Claims of the *Pretender*—Narrative of his Two Attempts on the Throne—Reason of the Exclusion of the elder branches of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and the Selection of the House of Hanover.

The "Seven Years War."

The American War—Cause of—Progress—End—Characters of Washington and Franklin.

The French Revolution—The Peninsular War—The Waterloo Campaign.

The English Empire of India from Clive to Canning.

Progress of opinion in the Nineteenth Century—Test and Corporation Act—Catholic Emancipation—Municipal Reform—Reform of Parliament—Abolition of Slavery—Chartist Agitation—Repeal of the Corn Laws—Repeal of the Navigation Laws—Great Exhibition of 1851.

Life and Character of the great Duke of Wellington.

The Crimean War—Indian Mutiny.

Life of Prince Albert—Life of Lord Beaconsfield.



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